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#### Gompers's Reward.

The Hon. SAMUEL GOMPERS has to-day the comfort of knowing that his activity in the Second Maine district in opposition to the Hon, CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD enabled that useful public servant to run ahead of his ticket and to overcome at the polls the efforts of his enemies within the party and the handicap created by his adherence to prohibition principles. Really, Mr. LITTLEFIELD should thank Mr. GOMPERS: without the votes earned for him by the president of the Federation of Labor it is quite probable that he would have been defeated.

The public generally should understand the obligation under which it has been put to Mr. GOMPERS. His self-sacrificing expedition into Maine has preserved to the House of Representatives a member who, in spite of his idiosyncrasies, has performed valuable public service. Had Mr. LITTLEFIELD done nothing except defy Mr. GOMPERS in the performance of his duties, his record in Congress would have entitled him to reelection.

#### Maine's Election.

The Maine voter was told by imported Republican orators, among them Secretary TAFT and Speaker CANNON, that the issue was ROOSEVELT, but the Maine voter knew better. He was also told that the tariff did not need revision, and that it did: but he did not care about the tariff. The Maine voter knew that the issue was whether the prohibition amendment should be resubmitted to the people, and that was all he cared about.

The Maine voter votes a straight ticket. and when he is a Republican and wants to punish his party for bad or hypocritical legislation, or for its failure to make laws demanded by public sentiment, the slump in the party vote affects candidates for Congress as well as candidates for State offices-and there was a slump in the Republican vote in Maine on Monday.

Governor Cobb, who stood pat on prohibition, saw his plurality of 27,500 in 1904 reduced to 10,000, in round numbers, and the sin of the Republican party in excise legislation was visited upon every Republican candidate for Congress in the same proportion or ratio. The Democrats of Maine cannot gainsay it. They refused to discuss national issues and made their campaign with local talent only.

In the First Congress district Amos A. ALLEN'S plurality of 4,989 in 1904 declined FIELD's plurality of 5,419 was reduced to about 1,500 in the Second district; in the Third EDWIN C. BURLEIGH'S plurality of 6.863 fell off to less than 2,000, and in the Fourth LLEWELLYN POWER saw his

handsome plurality of 8,901 cut to 3,500. So much for the general result, which might have been anticipated by any one familiar with the revolt in Vermont and New Hampshire against prohibition which does not prohibit because the people do not want it to. The verdict in Maine was a Pyrrhic victory for the dominant State administration. It is now only a short time before Maine will follow the example of Vermont and a local option law will be placed upon the statute book. Further ineptitude and obduracy on the part of the Republican leaders and the illogical but inevitable result will be a sweeping change in the Congress delegation. In every district since 1900 there has been a decline in the Republican pluralities, and this year the decline became a slump.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, however, need be in no wise discouraged. He is not attainted. He will perceive, though, that with all the good will in the world it is not possible for him to delegate his qualities or his prerogatives to others. Mr. Secretary TAFT declared that the only issue of the campaign was ROOSEVELT. The people would like nothing better, but they won't put up with an abstraction; they must have the simon pure article itself.

# No Immediate Hope of Peace in Cuba.

The proclamation of martial law on September 10 and the simultaneous recall of the amnesty proclaimed two weeks before attest a determination of the Palma Government not to accept at present any compromise with the Cuban insurgents. The fighting, therefore, which has been suspended temporarily in the provinces of Havana and Santa Clara. will be resumed forthwith and the productive and business interests of Cuba are again threatened with disaster.

The unexpectedly firm and defiant attitude of the Moderates who control the Palma Administration is evidently due to the successes gained by Colonel TABARES and Colonel AVALOS on September 8 in two engagements with the insurgent forces commanded by General PINO GUERRA in and near the town of Consolacion, in the province of Pinar Del In Puget Sound the station at Bremerton Rio. The failure of three desperate charges made by the insurgent Colonel PAEZ on a Government armored train seems to have been due to the effective firing of machine guns by an American in the employ of the Palma Administration. Colonel AVALOS, on the other hand, appears to have had no machine guns at his disposal in his successful attempt to oust PINO GUERRA himself from the town of Consolacion, where hand to hand fighting was kept up for hours. In the latter the Golden Gate, a natural fortress action alone the insurgents are said to already se much improved by engineerhave lost 300 men, while the number | ing art that it would prove a hard nut

upon the armored train is not definitely known. Nevertheless, the force withdrawn by GUERRA into the hills must have been considerable, for it quickly regained confidence, and on Monday a part of it attacked another armored train, which again had to rely on machine guns for protection.

To defeat GUERRA in the field and shut him out of the large towns in Pinar del Rio, however, is one thing; to follow him through the mountainous parts of the province and compel him to leave unseathed the tobacco plantations is another. The experience of the Spaniards from 1868 to 1898 has shown the impracticability of putting down a widespread insurrection under Cuba's topographical conditions and of shielding the insular industries from molestation. Yet while General WEYLER had at one time some 200,000 disciplined soldiers at his disposal, the Palma Administration has not as yet one-twentieth as many.

It would be an impossible task, even for a very large army, to protect plantations from sudden raids in an island 730 miles long, the backbone of which is a chain of rugged mountains, girt with no fewer than a dozen million acres of uncleared forest. A knowledge of these physical conditions should have impelled the Havana Government to stifle at any cost an insurrection in the germ and should avail to deter us from any attempt at a permanent occupation of the island against the will of a considerable fraction of its inhabitants. We have learned how hard it is to deal with rebels in Mindanao; there are parts of Cuba in which it would prove no less difficult to find and capture a body of insurgents against our authority.

Although, as we have said, the real reason for the uncompromising position taken on Monday evening by the Palma Government was the elation caused by the victories achieved on Saturday by Colonel TABARES and Colonel AVALOS, the pretext was the inadmissibility of the demand made by the Liberals as a condition of peace, that President PALMA, Vice-President MENDEZ CAPOTE and all the Ministers should resign, pending the outcome of a new general election to be held under the supervision of a temporary board, on which both parties should be equally represented. It appears that both the Liberals, the insurgent commanders in the field and the veterans of the late war, who thus far have pursued a mediatory course, would have agreed gladly that the head of the provisional executive board should be an American citizen appointed by President ROOSEVELT. As for the resignation of President PALMA and his Cabinet, this would be, after all, no greater concession in principle than many Senators and Representatives in the Cuban Congress, belonging to the Moderate as well as the Liberal party, have declared themselves willing to make.

It is one, however, to which President PALMA and his associates could scarcely be expected to assent on the heels of a victory. If they ever assent it will be at the last extremity, when they see the agriculture and the commerce of the island threatened with extinction. Obduracy seems imposed upon them by the knowledge that in the present state of insular feeling they would be defeated overwhelmingly in any fair election.

will be returned by our State Department to the increasingly earnest appeals of Cuban landowners and merchants for the interposition of the United States until the return to Washington of Secretary Root, who has arrived at Lima, and who therefore should be able to reach home in about a fortnight. What should be our attitude toward Cuba in the existing and prospective circumstances is one of the most important questions which have arisen during Mr. Roor's tenancy of his present office. That it should be answered without any reference to the opinions of the Secretary of State is scarcely conceivable, in view of the esteem and confidence with which he is believed to be regarded by our Chief Magistrate. We do not look, therefore, for any immediate and irreversible declaration of the Administration's policy with reference to the Cuban question, pressing as it is. The island's industries and commerce will probably have to go on suffering for some time

# Our Sea Power in the Pacific.

A few days ago at the summer capital the expenditure of \$600 worth of condemned black powder was the price paid for a glittering spectacle of American naval power. It was a fine show, but great and pleasing as was the exhibit on of Admiral Evans's fleet, there was one most important detail which of necessity had to be stated in a footnote. That was that the show was but of one fleet, the Atlantic fleet of the navy. That the needs of our Pacific waters were under the guard of a force equally proportioned to the conditions

was left to inference. The national policy which has brought into being the Atlantic fleet has provided equally for the protection of American interests in the Pacific. The permanent part of our Pacific sea power is the system of naval bases so situated as to show that the Pacific Ocean is within the sphere of American influence devoted to the preservation of order and the maintenance of the great routes of traffic

between East and West. Upon the mainland of our Pacific coast, lying somewhat eastward of the can't see," he says, "why in the name of geographical middle line of American territory, our naval bases in existence or under preparation are the following: them." provides the chief base for such squadrons as may be assigned to guard the northern coast. In a strategic sense this station may be regarded as subordinate to the British naval base at Esqui- of a Democratic President and Congress mault on the northern shore of the Straits of Juan de Fuca; the sound could be closed to us only in the inconceivable contingency of British consent thereto. Our chief base along the inner line of defence must always lie within

killed and wounded in the futile assaults to crack even were the outer lines driven in upon the continental bulwark. San Diego, not altogether so satisfactory s harbor as the two great northern ports, affords a subsidiary base of considerable importance. At the Pacific mouth of the Panama Canal the naval establishment will protect the waterway through which the Atlantic fleet may come to the defence of the Pacific in an emergency From this base protection to the north will overlap operations conducted from San Francisco and its subsidiary San Diego base. To the south the Panama base will extend its protection down the west coast well on toward Valparaiso. To this inner line should be added on the north the bases under contemplation at Dutch Harbor and at Kyska, yet further along

in the Aleutian chain. The next outer line of defence has two permanent bases most advantageously placed. In the centre of the North Pacific Hawaii offers unlimited resources in the naval establishment now growing in Pearl Harbor. Similarly central in the South Pacific, Pagopago needs no improvement to provide ample and safe accommodation for war fleets, no matter how great their power. In the North Pacific. Guam is to be regarded as at least a subsidiary base, of great initial value as a coaling station, chaining the Hawaiian base with the great permanent base which the navy has established at Olongapo in the Philippines as a sentry post in Oriental waters.

If one were to plan upon a chart of the Pacific the circles of effective operation from each of these bases as a centre the merest gl nce would show that the peace of the Pacific, the safe movement of commerce along the great trade routes, the good order of the sea, depend in large part upon the sea power of the United States.

#### The Union Forever.

Philadelphia has found its cards, for a wonder, in good order and has paid its assessments and chapel dues. Now it sits up to take notice of the horrible condition of affairs in the public schools. Teachers and pupils are all smeared with the stain of the open shop. The teachers are an unorganized lot and the children are scabs. There is work for the organizer, the apostle of the eight hour day, the ladies' auxiliary. Unionized and bebuttoned children, each with a union card in his or her pinny, will resist the tyranny of being kep' in for work overtime except at the scale rate of price and

Before Herr Direktor CONRIED can produce opera he is to be brought to bend the pliant hinges of the knee and weed out his chorus. Not a solfeggio shall be permitted unless it bears the union label. His choristers, those marvels of the muscular voices and the tuneful legs, must be organized before they can go on

Thus the forward glance is led to the time when all the world is organized, when all the mirth and laughter shall pass the walking delegate, the sermons and soda water carry the label.

## Enlightened New Zealand.

Taking warning from this country, which has suffered loss and defacement of many of its most interesting natural features, New Zealand has sent its Scenery Preservation Commission in the field on a survey of all the spots which might most delight the eye or provide an agreeable refuge for those who wish to escape from city hubbub to a sojourn in the peace of nature.

Out of the line of common travel, New Zealand is slowly making itself known as a wonderland of manifold attraction. Into each of its varied aspects the Scenery Preservation Commission has penetrated, and everywhere it has set aside great tracts for perpetual parks in order that the natural beauties of the ancient past may be handed down to generations yet to come without the defacement that commercial greed might imprint upon them. In this work it has been found that the aboriginal Maori saw with much the same eve as the European settler who is displacing him. Many of the spots withheld for park reserves are regions filled with sacred history of the native race, and these the Maori members of the commission have pointed out for inclusion in the lands preserved.

In connection with its State owned railroads the Colonial Government has instituted a department of scenic excursions which follows close upon the heels of the survey and institutes lines of travel by rail and coach to these reservations. With these two departments of public welfare working in close coordination, New Zealand is putting its best foot far forward to tramp a trail which the tourist may readily follow to view all that is best in the varied charm of the British Isles of the Antipodes.

# Vetoed by Colonel Mose.

It is all very well for W. J. B., mounted on the swayback Democratic Ass, to flay that faithful beast into a gallop and call back to those who have given him a leg up that he is going where he listeth, but has he thought of Colonel Mose WETMORE and his lasso?

While paying tribute to his friend BRYAN as "the keenest thinker, the most forceful individuality and altogether the grandest type of American manhood in the world to-day," the Colonel rejects the Government railroad notion explosively and with undisguised scorn. "I all damnation the Government needs to own the railroads in order to regulate

Overlooking the means provided by Congress in the Hepburn law to regulate the railroads, and regarding the "break" of his friend BRYAN indulgently, Colonel MosE calls thunderously for the election to smash the trusts. "By the great horn spoon," he says, "I know a man like

BRYAN could do the work." If Mr. BRYAN thinks that he can get a Gowernment ownership plank into his own platform he reckons without the restraining and corrective influence of the St. Louis tobacco statesman. When the leading question was asked of Colonel

Mose, "Do you think Government ownership will be a plank in the platform?" he replied heatedly, "No, I don't! We must see that it is kept out, and I don't believe

Mr. BRYAN will press the matter." As W. J. B.'s Grant Vizier Colonel Mose ought to know what he is talking about. Perhaps "the keenest thinker may consent to hold Government ownership in reserve until he makes his fourth run for President, in 1912.

# The Coach in Rowing.

Whatever GUY NICKALLS, who has in his day won the coveted Diamond Sculls, may have to say on the subject of rowing is worthy of serious consideration. Therefore his deduction from the result of the Cambridge-Harvard race, that the day of the professional coach is done, is certain to make all old oars hold water. Mr. NICKALLS, himself a sculler, says that a sculler cannot impart the right style to an eight, and it can be taught only by a man who has had plenty of experience himself in an eight pared shell.

The apparent and ready answer to this s a cordial invitation to study the ways of Cornell University and be wise. The 'Old Man," CHARLES COURTNEY, was just a sculler, yet he has turned out more winning eights than any other coach alive. On the other hand, colleges which have relied upon graduates of their own boats have on more than one memorable occasion been ignominiously defeated by Cornell.

But we must not forget that Cornell nerself was beaten in English waters. There appears to be good ground, there fore, for the comment of Mr. NICKALLS that staying power is of little avail if pace cannot be attained at the critical moment. We are bound to admit that in watermanship the British are still the superiors of our oarsmen and the thing for us to do is to study their methods till we can follow the lead of TRAVIS in golf and beat them at their own game.

Still, when everything is conceded, we confess to an honorable desire to know what would happen if Cambridge and Cornell could have it out over the interesting four miles above Poughkeepsie.

When the choristers at the Metropolitan Opera House last season struck for higher pay and more sleep "Faust" was performed without a chorus. Now, however, Mr. CONRIED has ample warning of the intentions of organized music, and he will hardly venture to offer the public chorusless opera. He vowed publicly last season that he would not submit to dictation from his employees. But now organized labor has decreed that all his employees shall strike, if need be, to support choristers in their demands. Only the solo singers are exempted from obeying the decree, for they have not yet been unionized. But their time will come, and after them the composers will be forced to join the great federation. Nevertheless, we believe that there will be opera at the Metropolitan Opera House in the coming winter, and that even Mr. HAMMERSTEIN, who says not a word, but bides his time, will have a chorus which can sing a bit when required to.

In this country and in Europe the textile industry is in excellent condition. The demand has been large, is good to-day, and the outlook for the future is quite satisfactory The Southern mills are calling for more hands; New England mills have increased the wages of their operatives, and England's exports for the year ended April were 3,643,800,000 yards, as compared with 3,281,700,000 yards for the preceding year and 2,755,800,000 yards for 1904. The industry is fully holding its own in France and Germany and is increasing in Italy. Our own exports have made a long jump during the last two years, but they are still quite inconsiderable when compared with what they might be England comes to us for her raw material, and exports as finished goods as much as we manufacture for local and foreign trade.

The impression in Philadelphia that the nen responsible for the wrecking of the Real Estate Trust Company will have "pull" enough to escape prosecution and punishment must be a mere morbid misgiving, for Pennsylvania justice is marching on. Consider the case of one FRANCIS FRON-HEISER, who entered a garden patch in the borough of Slatington and stole one onion. After languishing seventy-five days in jail this malodorous criminal was arraigned and penitently pleaded guilty to the theft of the onion. Judge TREXLER thereupon ordered him to pay the costs and imposed a fine of \$10. The retribution visited on FRONHEISER no doubt caught the eye of District Attorney BELL of Philadelphia, whose duty it is to prosecute in the latest bank wrecking case

When a water main broke yesterday on Broadway at 129th street the city employees seemed at a loss what they should do." In other words, they upheld the noble traditions of the Department of Water Supply and added materially to the force of the argument against municipal ownership of public

### A DISCOURAGED DEMOCRAT. Bryan's Scheme of Government Ownership

of Railroads Has Dashed His Hopes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you tell us what to do? It does seem such a pity, just a every downtrodden Democrat in the land had begun to southe his pain of repeated defeat with the faith that he had a leader now to take his party to sure success; just as Bryan was apparently making rapid headway to the highest chair in the nation, our hopes must fall with his foolish fancy

f Government ownership of railroads. Every same voter knows, and will avert, the obvious horrors of Government ownership of railroads. The one and one-quarter millon of railroad em-ployees will unite against this policy just as they would unite under a party in power to perpetuate its centrol should such a fallacy be accomplished. We gravely fear our Peerless Leader may conatstently spend abroad the two years immediately following the election of 1908.

A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

NEW YORK, September 10.

#### Revising the School Year. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me, as

physician and an old pupil of public school education, to enter a protest against the opening of our public schools before September 20. The first two weeks in September are almos certain to be as hot as m dsummer. Take to day, for example. The children come back to the city fresh and wholesome from their summer out-

I strongly advise the closing of the schools July 1 opening not earlier than September 20 NEW YORK, September 10,

ings only to lose all the good by starting to school

# A Sensitive Sea Cook.

From the London Daily Mail. docks was reprimanded for some slight fault and ared. Four days later he was found huddled up in a small tool hut on some allotments. He had ant down with the fixed intention of dying and

### THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

From the Cornhill Magazine. Does it appear that any one has prepared from sterilized bouillon by the action of radium, or in any other way, living organisms capable of multiplying either by repeated subdivision or by means of spores or capable of producing definite fermentiv changes such as those which we associat with so many of the organisms hithert investigated? The answer jumps straight to the lips. No such discovery has been recorded; nor has anything been observed which would justify us in supposing that we are on the verge of making such a dis-

covery at the present moment.

Mr. Burke finds that when small quatities of radium bromide (or chloride) are scattered on the surface of carefully sterilized bouillon, well protected from the air in closed vessels, minute objects appear in the bouillon after one or two days. The objects have been watched, and Mr Burke reports that after their first appearance they develop into two dots; next, prese the appearance of dumbbells, and subse quently of biscuits; afterward, take on forms which remind an observer of frog's spawn, and finally divide, lose their individuality and become transformed

minute crystals These bodies, which Mr. Burke very prematurely describes as "cultures," do not multiply, as living organisms should do when they are transferred to fresh tubes of sterilized bouillon, though, as might be expected, they give some slight evidence that the activity of the radium salt is not quite exhausted by its first action, and

they are soluble in water. Now it would be dogmatic to say that radium will not generate life in organic matter, but clearly Mr. Burke gives us little or no reason to suspect that it doe so at present. It would be unreasonable to assert that the experiments made by Mr. Burke were not worth trying, though to most of us they must appear not a little "mad" in the sense in which Sir William Ramsay used that word in a recent letter to Nature, and the observer of these phe nomena does not himself in his book claim that he has produced life de nove in his test tubes, though he labels the objects he has studied with the misleading name of radiobes, and contends that by their discovery he has done something to bridge the gap between the living and non-living forms of matter.

It is probable that very few would admit that even this latter contention can be seriously considered on the evidence before us, and thus there is no reason to excite ourselves overmuch about Mr. Burke's observations at present.

Up to the present Mr. Burke's results teach no clear lesson. They convey no new knowledge about the origin of life. We stand to-day just where we stood a couple of years ago, and we must by no means shut our eyes to this fact.

# PRISONERS FOR DEBT.

Large Increase in Their Number in Eng land.

From London Truth Some remarkable figures relating to imrisonment for debt are given in the last sublished county court return. During 1905 he total number of debtors imprisoned on judgment summonses in the county courts was 11,405, and of these no fewer than 851 served their full term. Both figures have been steadily rising since 1900, when he committals numbered 7,800, and 4,602 of the prisoners served the full term. This increase, moreover, has been out of all pro-portion to the increase in the number of the

udgment summonses heard. Another instructive feature of the return the amazing disparity it exhibits practice of different Judges. For instance in Durham, &c., 19,670 actions were deter mined, and the number of debtors impris oned was twenty-eight; while in York, Ripon &c., where the actions numbered 22,296, no fewer than 471 debtors were imprisoned, 343 of them serving the full term

# BRYAN'S MISTAKES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "T. P. H. and the Rev. Z. F. Griffin have pretty well punc-tured the flimsy flapdoodle of the Great Round the Globe Swinger about India. I have read his other regions where I have sojourned, and have en rather sickened with the childish hodgen of poorly selected encyclopædic informat isassimilation of matters brought under his hur These outgivings are very absurd, but they are also mischlevous. Lots of people will believe what he has written, and get very queer notions of their world neighbors. What a judicious President NEW YORK, September 10.

British in India. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Are the na tives of India regarded as negroes by their British rulers? "T. P. H.," in his letter printed September 7, says that a friend of his, who is a magis the northwest frontier of India, wishes him to call attention to the fact that while the lynching negroes is a common occurrence in Mr. Bryan's untry the lynching of natives in India is absent lutely unknown. The evident inference is that native Hindus, Mohammedans and Parsecs would be lynched as negroes if Americans dominated

THE SUN in a recent review of the life of Sir Richard Burton remarks that the great Orientalist while an officer of a regiment stationed in India was dubbed "the white nigger" by his brothe officers on account of his intense interest in the life, history and literature of the natives.

Are not the Hindus as truly Cauces ans as the all conquering English themselves? They are anid to be of pure Aryan stock. In their own lan guage they are known as Aryans, and other names are the appellations of foreigners. The word Hindu itself was applied to them by the Iranians of ancient Persia to designate them as the dwellers beyond the River Indus. Their literature, art and ligion indicate an order of intellect equal to that Yet the English never seem to have received

even the most educated and refined of the Hindus really as their social equals, and the poor and starying are "niggers." This seems a great injustice to people of our own race NEW YORK, September 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A short time ago I read in THE SUN about the dirty water supply n the upper West Side. This morning in turning on the cold water in my bathtub small ash came out through the faucet. I picked out ee or four pieces, which I send you enclosed and it would have cost me much ess if I had stayed ne and let the water run in my bathtub ARTHUR JANES NEW YORK, September 10.

#### Filtered Croton TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Throughout

the heated term I enjoyed the best of filtered water by a simple device which cost only a few cents. It nsisted of an ordinary corrugated funnel and a in an ordinary drinking glass. When I desired extra fine results I added the amount of alum that would cling to the point of a lead pencil-in other words, an infinitesimal quantity—to each glass, New York, September 10. J. A. C.

# "Wait Up."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A correspondent from Clinton Conn., suggests that "Wait up" is a ocalism of the Connecticut shore. I heard it on the banks of the raging Chemung fifteen years NEW YORK, September 11.

# From the Pensacola News. Isn't it queer that the things people want to

now most are usually none of their but

Jack—She said she would scream if I kissed her. Spella—That was only a bluff; if she really wanted

### FICTION THEN AND NOW. Changed Sentiment Toward Subjects Once

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Years and years ago, when I was a boy, born and living in New York city, I either developed or had thrust upon me a taste for reading fiction. Paul du Chaillu and other writers who succeeded in having their productions put be-fore the public within clothbound covers were my special delight. But, wee to me, I suffered frequent pains, those pains that almost compel a youth to stand up while eating his meals when my parents discovered that in a qui-spot I devoured mentally "Old Sleuth" an "Jack Harkaway," tales of daring and adventure. And then there were "The Boy Own," "Young Men of America" and a who lot of other periodicals designed to woo the

imes from the pockets of young readers.

Well, I am led to these reminiscences Well, I am led to these reminiscences by a reading of some of the modern fiction. In my youthful days "dime novels" were tabooed. But what of the stuff that is now sent out by conservative publishing houses at the price of one dollar and five dimes? For instance, consider the "Wire Tappers," "Buchanan's Wife" and "The Undefiled," or some other of the "counter" area in circulation to day. the "popular" novels in circulation to-day.

Are they not on a par with the "dime no els," those awful, paper covered pamphlet for the perusal of which I suffered pains in tender part of my anatomy? To my mind they are below the average of the old time "dime" productions. It appears to me that the sole difference between some of the stuff I read as a boy and what is offered to me to-day is just one dollar and forty cents. TROY, September 7. M. B. LONG.

## THE SIMPLER LIFE.

#### In Europe as Well as America There a Reaction From Present Conditions. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter to THE SUN from "X. X. X" of Septembe

s, under the heading "American Traits, contains much truth, together with some rather sweeping generalizations.
We should remember, in all such discu sions, that we are a "nation in the mak-ing," and comparisons should not be too hastily made. There is no doubt much restlessness among us and a certain amount of "peripatetic globe trotting" is done by

our nouvenuz riches and others, perhaps aimlessly and to little purpose; but not all of our people are subject to the mania. We certainly need more followers or disciples of Emerson and Thoreau to extol the virtues of a simpler method of life.

The worth of the simpler life has for central to the turies been sung by poets, pictured by painters

The worth of the simpler life has for centuries been sung by poets, pictured by painters and even portrayed in music. Are not the works of J. F. Millet, to cite one instance, just so many sermons upon the value of the simple life as he knew it among the French peasantry? Then, again, something of the simple life is shown us in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," and the same may be said of the Pastoral Symphony and other works of like character in music.

There was a simpler method of life prevailing in this country some sixty or seventy years ago, chiefly in Eastern and Southern States, when people had not yet acquired the summer resort habit and when travelling was less easy. Then it was thought that a few days or a week away from home was enough; for the remainder of the year families were content with their usual surroundings, taking the seasons as they came.

There are signs that the "strenuous life" of our cities and towns has had an injurious effect upon the health and physique of our people. Physicians and other observers are periodically pointing this out. They see it in the prevalence of gray hair and failing aight, not only among the old, but in the younger generation. The recent development of the summer resort life is a consequence. The people feel the need of recuperating from the struggle.

We see, however, evidences of a reaction in the country life movement which is now beginning to affect all classes. There is also the "garden city" movement here, and in England a "homecrofter" scheme.

We see, however, evidences of a reaction in the country life movement which is now beginning to affect all classes. There is also the "garden city" movement here, and in England a "homecrofter" scheme. We hear of a "City of Hope" proposed by Parisians, upon a Mediterranean shore, reviving, perhaps, the life of the ancients; this showing that they too are in search of the simple life, the quest for which seems to be now reaching the stage of a world movement Boston, September 8.

ks Are Climbers and Wood Are Possibly Arboreal.

TO THE POTTOR OF THE SUN-SIT! I noticed a munks climbing trees. The writer says that he has tramped the woods for forty years and never saw a chipffunk climb a tree. I am surprised that such is the fact, and will venre the statement that there is not a he

foot, ten-year-old farmer boy in St. Lawrence munks do climb trees. When the writer was a barefooted boy he remen bers spending nearly all the spare time he could go between school hours in summertime fishing for trout and chasing chipmunks and squirrels up trees and into stone walls. But as for more recent and positive proof he will give one little instance of

a chipmunk not only climbing a tree, but showing conclusively that they have reasoning faculties and can use judgment when occasion rec Several years ago I was sitting in front of m camp in the Adirondacks one fine morning, when an old cat that we had kept in camp for a good many years brought a live chpimunk around on the green grass in front of me, I suppose for the double at the same time showing me what a smart cat she was. She laid the chipmunk on the grass and com-menced to play with him and cuff his ears. Every ime she did this the munk would get up and run and the cat would take after him and chastise There was a very tail, slim pine tree about two three rods from the front of the camp and I noticed that every time the chirmunk got chance to run be would run toward that tree, and in this particular he seemed to know more than the cat, because evidently the cat did not notice what he was up to. The little chipmunk kept up this plainly what he was aiming for, and when at last he had reached a point about ten feet from the trunk of the tree he made a grand dash for it, and

reached it, with the old cat a very close second rate, and the cat after him; and were it not for the fact that he was able to circle the tree as he went up she would surely have caught him, for she went up the tree more than ten feet and actually passed the cat could not circle it.

After she had gone up as far as possible she fell back to the ground, the most discouraged and dis-gusted cat I ever saw. Little chipple went up that pine to the first branch, which was nearly forty feet from the ground, and when he reached the branch he looked down on the old cat and let out a chatter that was amusing to the speciators and humiliating to the cat. Old kittle sneaked off to her retreat and all I could do I could not console her or call her

It is quite a question if any man ever saw a wood. chuck climb a tree, but there are people who say they have, and the writer would like to hear some iscussion on that question.
POTEDAM, N. Y., September 10.

#### Michigan's Reformed Election Law. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An article pubished recently in THE SUN says that a newly ar rived foreigner may vote in Michigan "immediately apon his declaration of intention to become an

merican citizen." This is not true and has not been the law since 1894. No person of foreign birth can now vote in Michigan unless he resided here prior to January 1, 1850 or unless "having resided in the State two years and six months prior to the 8th day of Novem ber, 1894," he had by that date declared his inten tion to become a citizen of the United States. persons of foreign birth coming here after that date must become full citizens in order to exercise the franchise. CHARIES T. WILKINS.

# Stand Pat.

Put none but home made cake in the pantry. Nothing but home made cake, by gos'it Nothing but that: Nothing but good, old home made cake

On the ribs of the sacred G. O. P. That sure stands pat. Nothing but home made corn to drink; Nothing but that

To put the fat

DETROIT, September 10.

To keep the party spirits up That might fall flat If they saw a change in the minds of men On standing pat.

Nothing but home made cake is good, If, by and by This standing pat isn't overdone, And somebody's shy

And somebody's shy When the hard working G. O. Patriot

NEW YORK'S PRETTY WOMEN.

#### but Not in Intellect. They Surpass All Others.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: ast week I struck the city of New York after a aix weeks tour of the West between Chicago nd the Rock y Mountains, north of the Missouri River, and I saw more pretty women between the ferry and Fifty-fourth street than in all the

Western country I visited. Of course, there are more women in New York than anywhere else, and it may be that among so many there should be more pretty ones than where there are not so many, but the fact stands that the pretty ones are here more than anywhere. It is not in the clothes they wear, either, whatever repute they may have for wearing the best clothes of any women, but right in their faces and their

The Western women have the greater intelligence and they can crowd the New York women to the wall in an argument on almost any subject, but when the exhibit of books has its innings the Western women don't count for shucks. There are individual women in the West who are as handsome as the very best that New York can show, but in the aggregate—the beauty bunch—they slump clean

# NEW YORK, September 10.

#### PRAISE FOR GOVERNOR GLENN. How a Negro Regards His Order to the

Militia to Fire on Lynching Mobs. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please allow me space in THE SUN as a Southern negro to commend the fearless attitude of Governor Glenn of North Carolina in ordering the State guardsmen to fire to kill upon mobs bent on committing such crimes as have brought shame to the old North State. His stand will have a great tendency, if followed by the Governors of other States, to put an end to the epidemic of lynching which is

sweeping over the country.

Governor Glenn did not issue his order for political effect, but if the negroes of the South had a chance to express their gratitude at the polls no office within the gift of the people would be too high for him. Whenever fear-less men like the Governor of North Carolina rise equal to this emergency the negro will indeed know that his "best friends" are in the South. With lynch law suppressed in North Carolina and the prospect of Jim Crow cars being a thing of the past in some of the louthern States, the negro looks with hopeful eyes toward a brighter future, even if the

#### JAMES M. HARRISON. DELAWARE WATER GAP, September 10.

#### Inevitable. From Collier's Weekly

Opposed to Hearst, by stress of circumstance, in the struggle for the Governorship of New York, is William Travers Jerome. He is known to all men. Call him radical, if you like, or call him conservative; accept his views of corporation and individual rights, or reject them; share his adherence to party on its better side, or differ with him; in the end, apart from party lines and lines of argument, you have an honest man. You have a man who has fought the good fight and fought it hard; who has braved the people as he has braved the few; who would rather die than sell himself, and cheat himself and cheat his audiences, for power, as is done each day of the 365 by William Randolph Hearst. Collier's has little reverence for any of the political organizations, in New York faith that the voters of a State, putting before them the two pictures, one of a man buying his way through crime and dirt to power, the other known for five years of conspicuous service and fidelity to himself, will have ele-vation, integrity and wisdom enough to keep

#### them from going wrong. Chinese Opinion Kindly to Missionaries.

Chester Holcombe in the Atlantic Monthly.

The Chinese Imperial Government has recently despatched two commissions, composed of officials of high rank and a numerous staff, to visit and study various important subjects in America and Europe. When arrangements were being made for the visit of the first of these commissions to Boston, and a long list of points in or near the city which they might wish to see was submitted to them, among the first selected were the offices of Board, the parent of all foreign mis sionary organizations in the United having targe interests in that work in China. The selection of this active centre of foreign evangelistic their addresses and informal remarks during the visit to those offices the commissioners expressed in unqualified terms their appreciation and strong approval of the missionary enterprise in China and their gratitude for what had been and was being done there. "We know who are our friends." said they again and again. Yet neither of the Chinese commissioners was a convert to Christianity; they were under no obligation to visit one of the headquarters of American missionary effort in China or, being there, to go beyond polite and noncommittal remarks. Hence, and all the more, their declarations must in all fairness be taken as

strong official indorsement and approval.

With much the same feelings they expressed their delight at what they saw at Wellesley College and recognized in it the grander development of what American women were attempting to do for

To speak quite frankly and to the fact, for many years more unfriendly criticism and complaint of the presence of missionaries and their work in China has been heard from foreigners, either, like hem, alten residents in the Far East, or at home than from Chinese officials or people.

#### English View of America and England. From the London Truth.

The new Bank of England is America! If we propose to build a railway we have to go to the United States for the necessary capital. If we wish to develop some industrial concern we apply to an American financier for assistance. If we have to sell a large property, a valuable picture, a rare work of art or a celebrated racehorse we offer is to an American millionaire. If any well known bachelor among us is in pecuniary difficulties it is to the United States that he hurries to find a bride unable to earn a living in this country it is to the United States that he generally crosses to obtain

employment. It is probable that at the very least America will have twice as much wealth and power in twenty years hence as she has acquired in the last twenty years. If so, what country will then be her equal? "The Future of the United States" would be a useful subject for some essay writer to deal with, for an America that is twice as rich, as powerful and as populous, that has double the fleet of menof-war and merchantmen and that does double the trade with the outside world that the America of to-day has and does will be a monster among the

# Long Lived English Lawyers

From the London Globe.

Lawyers have long been famous for their longevity. Seldom, bowever, has the bar been able to number among its practising members a gentleman of ninety-four summers. Arthur Burrows. a well known member of the Circle of Convey-ancers in Lincoln's Inn. completed his ninetyfourth year on Sunday. Yet the title of "Father of the Bar," which has been bestowed up does not really belong to him. The distinction being the senior member of the bar belongs to W. A. G. Hake, who was called at the Middle Temple in 1835 and whose address at Brighton given in the Law List for the present year. Mr Burrows joined the ber at Lincoln's Inn eigh months later. The distinction of being the oldest lawyer in the country belongs to a member of the other branch of the legal profession. Mr. Emme son, who practises at Deal, became a solicitor as long ago as 1833. Lord Field, who celebrated his ninety-third birthday on August 21, practised as a solicitor before he joined the bar in 1850, but he

# was admitted nine years later than Mr. Emmerson.

It is some seventy years since the first Mormon missionaries—Brigham Young was one of the numher-preached their tenets in England and that they have in the interim converted over 125 000 in this country.

Mormons in England.

From the London Daily Mail.

#### One Piece Orchestra. From the Monroe (Wis.) Sentinel. If in need of a one piece dance orchestra, call on

In the Renting Season.

rith us for a month'

#### Knicker-Did the landlord offer you any inlucements to take the flat? Bocker-Yes, he said we could keep our children